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suggestion, no one being hypnotized without being informed or led to suspect that he is to be an object of experiment; (4) that the condition may be self-induced; (5) that in certain cases the hypnotic is insensitive. Quite as interesting are Mr. Cory's experiments on negative hallucinations, proving most conclusively that the subject takes some accidental peculiarity as the clue to not seeing a certain object, and that if that clue be removed the suggestion fails. The final paper illustrates the therapeutic value of hypnotism.

Ueber Beziehungen zwischen Hypnotismus und cerebraler Blutfüllung.
HANS KAAH. Wiesbaden, 1885, pp. 35.

To the support of the vaso-motor explanation of hypnotism, the author brings two experiments, frequently repeated, and corresponding plethysmographic tracings. The only useful subject was a neuropathic woman of twenty-one years. If, when she was in the lethargic stage, a hot compress was applied to her head, she at once awoke. A cold compress had rather the opposite effect. But when she was cataleptic, the hot one was without effect, and the cold one caused a return to the lethargic state. The tracings showed a somewhat increased volume of blood in the arm in the lethargic stage and decreased in the cataleptic. These hot and cold applications, he believes, must have worked reflexly on the vaso-motor system, producing anaemias and hyperaemias in the cortex and lower centers. The author is not inclined to generalize from his single case, and with present information as to the subtlety of suggestion and the perceptive powers of subjects, would realize an alternative to the vaso-motor hypothesis.

Ueber hypnotische Erscheinungen. Vortrag von TH. MEYNERT. Wien. klin. Wochenschrift, Vol. I, Nos. 22, 23, 24 (1888).

Clinical observation and not experiment is, in Prof. Meynert's opinion, the true path to right understanding of hypnotism, and, though with much hesitation, in handling such a subject, he presents two cases from his own observation. In one, the patient had natural seizures, somewhat resembling states of hypnotism; in the other, the subject had been worked up by previous manipulators to a state of ultra-susceptibility. In the states of these two he finds a partial correspondence to the stages of Charcot, and explains what he finds, together with some of the more common hypnotic phenomena, on the basis of circulatory changes in the encephalon, local anaemias and hyperaemias, thus joining himself to an early view of Heidenhain, and one more recently supported by Kaan and others.

Magnetismus, Hypnotismus, Spiritualismus. Dr. GEORG V. LANGSDORFF. Berlin, 1889.

The trend of this pamphlet is spiritualistic and unscientific.

Ein Beitrag zur therapeutischen Verwerthung des Hypnotismus.
ALBERT, FREIHERRN V. SCHRENCK-NOTZING. Leipzig, 1888, pp. 94.

From this pamphlet one gains an admirable idea of the extensive activity now absorbed by studies in hypnotism. The main portion of this thesis is devoted to a résumé of recent contributions to the therapeutic aspects of hypnotism in various countries. The two

longest sections are naturally devoted to France and Germany, but Belgium, Holland, Italy, Spain, England and America, Greece, Poland, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland, Hungary, Austria, are all represented. The point of issue between Paris and Nancy forms a chief point of discussion, the tenets of each school being very clearly and fairly defined; the author deciding against the Paris views. But he is inclined to sympathize most strongly with the views of Fontan and Ségard, who, while siding in the main with the "suggestionists," leave some room for purely physical effects in the deeper stages of hypnosis. To the French belongs the credit of introducing new views into scientific circles, and studying strange phenomena with industry and enthusiasm; to the Germans the credit of introducing rigid criticism, severing the essential from the accidental, and bringing order into this young science.

Much space is devoted to statistics of cures by hypnotism. The large percentage of successful treatments guaranteed by so many who have used hypnotism leaves little doubt of its therapeutic importance. Its influence is most marked upon nervous diseases, though by no means confined to them; but Dr. Schrenck-Notzing is careful to add that it should not be used until other methods fail, and that it should be exclusively in the hands of experts. The motto prefaced by the author to his work might be taken as the watchword of the Nancy school; it reads "*Possunt quia posse videntur.*"

The author contributes reviews of hypnotic literature to the October, November, December, and January numbers of *Sphinx*.

Neue Heilmittel für Nerven. I. N. VON NUSSBAUM. Breslau, 1888, pp. 16.

An address of rather miscellaneous content, describing various innovations in the hygiene of nervous ailments, massage, nerve-stretching, nerve-vibration, Swedish movements, and so on. Much of it deals with hypnotism as a therapeutic agent; the author rather indiscriminately choosing his facts, and incorporating much that is not at all certain along with the well ascertained. It is merely a popular presentation, lacking all originality.

Der Hypnotismus und seine Verwerthung als Heilmittel. Dr. E. MENDEL. Die Nation, Jan. 14, 1888.

Dr. Mendel very briefly records his adherence to the Nancy school, cautions against a too free use of hypnotism as a curative agent, and points out the close analogy of hypnotic suggestion with more normal phenomena. Its curative effects stand on the same plane as all other psychic cures, should be as sparingly used, and retained in professional hands.

Origine des effets curatifs instantanés de l'hypnotisme sur les maladies chroniques. J. DELBŒUF. Revue de l'Hypnotisme, Sept. 1888.

The point of the explanation put forward by Prof. Delbœuf is this: the first success in preventing a crisis by hypnotic suggestion acts as itself a suggestion against the next crisis, and that against the next, and so on, the force of the suggestion growing, as is common in hypnotic experimentation, with each success, till at last it is sufficient to overcome a strongly intrenched disease.

De l'auto-suggestion en médecine légale. BUROT. *Revue Philosophique*, Jan. 1889.

To the question of how to get at the suggester of crime when he has covered his tracks by suggesting amnesia as well, Dr. Burot makes the following contribution. He has found in a number of cases that if a subject, that has thus been made to commit a crime, is taught to hypnotize himself (auto-suggestion), with a view to recalling the forbidden circumstances, he finds himself free of the hindrance and able to do so, can relate the circumstances and identify his principal.

Casuistische Mittheilung auf den Gebiete der Suggestions-Therapie. Dr. E. BAERLACHER. *Münchener med. Wochensch.* XXXV, No. 39, Sept. 25, 1888.

The author has tried suggestion upon 58 of his patients, 24 men and 34 women, between the ages of 16 and 71. 7 of the men and 8 of the women proved unhyponotizable, a considerably larger percentage than Bernheim's, but due partly to unfavorable circumstances. He records therapeutic failures in traumatic neuralgia, traumatic neurosis, neuralgia of both legs, apoplectic hemiplegia, persistent insomnia in emphysema of the lungs, and in extreme dizziness; successes in colicky pains following abortion, catarrh of the stomach, occipital neuralgia and neuralgia of the second branch of the trigeminus, irregular and painful menses (a case of each), and muscular rheumatism, besides minor ailments. In two cases he brought about a change of the pulse rate during suggestion, from 92 and 86 to 76; with a consumptive having a pulse of 120 he was unsuccessful.

Der Hypnotismus in der Geburtshilfe. JOH. G. SALLIS. Separat-Abdruck aus "Der Frauenarzt," 1888.

The author relates three cases, previously reported by others, in which hypnotism has been applied in first accouchements. All the patients had been hypnotized many times before the occasions in question, the first two with a view to trying hypnotism as an anaesthetic in labor. From the three it does not appear that hypnosis materially affects the regular course of parturition. In the first and third cases there was external evidence that the pains in the severest phase were actually felt, and in the second the patient was repeatedly awakened by them. The recollections of the pain were destroyed for the normal state. The author adds a brief bibliography of German works on hypnotism.

Dr. Van Renterghem, who, with Dr. Van Eeden, has opened an institute for the cure of nervous diseases by hypnotism, at Amsterdam, has gathered some statistics relative to the curative effect of the treatment. From May 5 to August 9, 1887, 178 patients were hypnotized; only 7 proved complete failures, and 20 became somnambulant at once. 162 were treated, of whom 91 were cured, 46 improved, and 25 unimproved. 37 different diseases were represented, of which the following is a selection: